WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 APRIL 1986

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

VOTE ON BYLAWS CHANGE, SLIDE SHOW PLANNED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Circuit Judge Ross W. Campbell will give an illustrated talk on "The Early History of Washtenaw County and Ann Arbor," at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 21, at the Bentley Library on the U-M North Campus.

This, the annual meeting with election of officers, will not be a potluck as previously announced but refreshments are planned.

Members will be asked to vote on adding two sections to the Bylaws under Article VII: Officers and Directors, as recommended by the Board.

The proposed additions are:

Section 5. Any member of the Board of Directors may resign at any time by writing a letter of resignation to the President. That office shall be filled by appointment by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 6. Any member of the Board of Directors can be removed from office by a vote of the Board of Directors for dereliction of duties.

WCHS TOUR TO MONROE, 200 YEARS OF HISTORY

"Remember the River Raisin (massacre)?" Remember George Armstrong Custer?

Monroe, Michigan, the site of the massacre in 1813, and hometown of Custer, a Civil War officer best known for his "last stand" at the Little Bighorn River in Montana, will be the destination of the WCHS bus tour Saturday, June 14. More details next month.

KEMPF HOUSE OPEN

Kempf House is now open 1-4 p.m. every Sunday for tours. A lace exhibit is now on loan. Admission is 50 cents per person.

Doll Collectors will exhibit there 10-4 p.m. Saturday, May 17. Preservation awards will be made at a reception there, 2-4 p.m. Sunday, May 18, by the city's Historic District Commission.

'MAPPING THE GREAT LAKES' PROGRAM TO SHOW ARDUOUS EXPLORATION THAT LED TO TODAY'S MAPS

Every grade school child knows Michigan is shaped like a mitten and, if he wants to go someplace, maps to guide him are available at every gas station and K-Mart.

The early explorers, of course, didn't have any such help and some started to make their own. Some of those 17-19th century maps are among the treasures housed in the Clements Library of early American history at the University of Michigan.

The story of the exploration and making of early maps will be told in a slide show, "Mapping the Great Lakes," at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 24, at Clements, 909 South University, Ann Arbor.

The speaker, David Bosse, Clements map curator, plans to include early Michigan maps. The meeting, sponsored by the Washtenaw County Historical Society, is open to the public free of charge.

Parking will be allowed on the north side of South University in front of Clements Library from 7-10 p.m. Free parking also in Forest Avenue carport. Refreshments will be served.

Among the explorers influential in mapping the Great Lakes were Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix and Jonathan Carver, the first Englishman to do on-site mapping and map Lake Superior.

Bosse came to Clements from Newberry Library in Chicago in 1984. A native of Glens Falls, New York, he has an M.A. in geography from University of Kentucky and M.A. in library science from State University of New York, Albany.

WCHS GIFTS RECALL CIVIL WAR, WORLD WAR I, J-HOP, U-M'S BIGGEST DANCE OF YEAR FROM 1872-1960

Recent gifts to WCHS recall the Civil War, World War I and the J-Hop, long *the* major annual social event of the University calendar.

Betty Benford gave the light blue taffeta ball gown her mother, Edith Killits, then a U-M music student, wore to the 1915 J-Hop along with matching shoes, strapless bra and full-length white kid gloves.

She also gave the World War I caps worn by her father, Howard L. Smallman, a U-M medical school graduate, who was a captain in the medical corps of the Rainbow Division.

Other items included a 1920's lace and net summer dress, light weight navy blue coat and an infant cap with chin strap Mrs. Benford wore at age 1.

Marcia Minniss, 94, gave the Civil War fife of her father, Frank, a drummer in the Civil War, and his turn-of-the-century drum. He once had a theater orchestra, also a patent that was stolen for a razor strap.

Dancing was considered "the top exhibition of sophistication" when the U-M senior class of 1868 sponsored a Senior Hop which was repeated for a couple of years, according to Howard H. Peckham's *The Making of the University of Michigan.*

"Then in 1872 the junior class sponsored the event, and the 'J-Hop' remained the biggest party of the year until 1960 after which it was given up for lack of interest by a generation that preferred to sit and listen to folk music," he writes.

"The dance was first held in a local hotel, then in Hangsterfer's Hall, later in Waterman Gymnasium, and finally in the Intramural Sports Building. Eventually two orchestras of national reputation were hired to provide continuous dance music. Breakfasts at fraternity houses followed."

OOPS, WRONG CENTURY

Orange Risdon's high chair, pictured on the front page of the March issue, dates from the late *18th* century, not the 19th as the caption mistakenly said. Risdon, pioneer surveyor and founder of Saline, was born in 1786.

AROUND WASHTENAW

OLDER HOMES REFLECT 'GREEK MANIA', NEW ENGLAND

Rural Washtenaw County from the air looks like a checkerboard. Down on the ground its nineteenth century buildings echo New England. Both facts are clues to its heritage.

"Historic preservation in recent years has become concerned not only with individual buildings but with historic landscapes," Professor Marshall S. McLennan of the Eastern Michigan University geography department told an overflow March WCHS audience.

Professor McLennan directs the EMU master's program in historic preservation. Robin Haynes, an EMU lecturer in historic preservation, presented the second half of the slide show on "Rural Architecture in Washtenaw County."

"Cultural geographers have long been interested in what we call the cultural landscape," he said. "We look for diagnostic elements by which human groups make their impress upon the land. The corn belt looks very different from the dairy belt of New England or ranching areas of Texas.

"In every Hollywood movie about Appalachia you are sure to see outhouses, abandoned cars and cornfields—diagnostic elements that are rather characteristic in Appalachia. Here in Washtenaw County we're on the margins of the corn belt."

"Fences are interesting artifacts of the cultural landscape." He showed a "Robert Frost stone fence of New England and a worm fence (zig-zag rail) characteristic of Virginia and other pioneering areas."

The 1874 Washtenaw County atlas shows farms divided in grid or checkerboard patterns. In contrast, an airview of New England in the fall shows a more irregular landscape. A different land survey system was used.

"The survey method used in Washtenaw County was the result of legislation passed in Congress in 1785, the township and range system. Surveyors literally went out and divided the land into squares—townships. Within each township were 36 sections, a mile square.

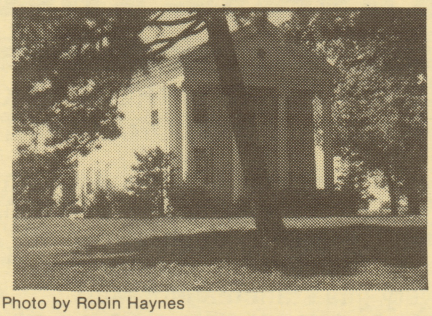

Photo by Robin Haynes

Greek Revival "gable fronter" with classic columns in Sharon township at 18451 Pleasant Lake Road.

"Mostly because of the checkerboard system, the roads run along the section lines straight as an arrow, unlike some other parts of the country.

"Until recently architectural history was interested in what we might call high style—a house designed by an architect for a client.

"But during the colonial period and through much of the 19th century many people lived in what we call today folk houses. A son would build his house the same way his father and grandfather had. Each region had traditional forms—Texas log houses, New England Cape Cod cottages, for example.

"From the mid-19th century on, a new type of architecture came into being, what we call popular architecture. Often the original plans were designed by architects but were published in pattern books or went to contractors.

"They were oriented to fashion, not tradition, but not individually designed by an architect for a client. Popular architecture was largely a product of the improvement of communications through an inexpensive press.

"Where does Michigan and, specifically, Washtenaw County fit? Most of the original settlers came here from New England or upstate New York. The upstate New Yorkers themselves were only a generation out from New England.

"Washtenaw County is representative of southern Michigan in terms of house types and much of the cultural landscape of southern Michigan is very similar to that of New England."

Characteristic New England folk house types were shown from the single room cottage to the "New England large." In between were the two-room cottage or hall (main room) and parlor cottage with central chimney, salt box, and garrison house.

"The central chimney was very characteristic of New England folk house types," he said. After about 1750 New Englanders began to do like people in Pennsylvania and southern states and insert central hallways so they had to move the chimney.

"The asymmetrical roof of the salt box was achieved by expanding some of the houses that were just one room deep to two rooms deep on the lower floor only, leaving the upstairs basically one-room deep.

"The garrison house was two rooms down, two rooms up with the second floor projecting out over the lower floor. The largest New England folk house type, the New England large, was basically four rooms over four rooms with central chimney.

"Early in the 19th century, this country became wrapped up in 'Greek mania.' The Greeks were then fighting for their independence from the Turks. We had just won our second war of independence or War of 1812 which verified that we were going to remain independent from the British and from a monarchy.

"We were caught up in the institutions of democracy. Greece was looked upon as the origin point of these values and here was Greece fighting for its own independence.

"New Englanders were much

1833 HAGLER HOUSE FINE GREEK REVIVAL

The Charles Hagler house in Superior township, a gable fronter without colonnade, is "one of the finer pieces of Greek Revival architecture in the county." It was built in 1833 by Ezra D. Lay who was later president of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society in 1880-81 when the *Washtenaw County History* was published under Society auspices. WCHS is legal successor to the Pioneer Society.

better educated further down the socio-economic scale than most other parts of the country. Consequently, New Englanders right down into the lower middle class were caught up in Greek mania.

"They began to name many new settlements after classical names and began to build new house types, patterned after a Greek temple. Up to this point, the long side of the house faced the front.

"To make it look like a Greek temple, you needed to turn it around so the gable faced the front, the birth of the "gable fronter," often referred to as a temple house.

"However, the form persists after the Greek Revival fashion dies away so "gable fronter" is a better term. In Ann Arbor we have many gable fronters, the Old West Side is full of them, but they are not Greek Revival, hence not temple houses.

"Still another type came into being in the early 19th century, the upright and wing. One side is a gable fronter, the other a wing. A minor folk house type in New England, we see it become more and more important as the preferred house type as New Englanders moved westward.

"In early upright and wing houses, the doors were in the upright or gable front portion. We'll see that change as we look at Michigan houses."

"A link between New York and Michigan is the cobblestone form of construction. It had its start around the Erie Canal in upstate New York with the laying in of cobblestones into a mortar base."

From New York he showed a cobblestone schoolhouse and a one-and-a-half story cottage upright-and-wing cobblestone house from the Finger Lakes area.

"Washtenaw County was settled just as Greek Revival style became very fashionable. Like New England, Washtenaw has some Greek Revival style country churches. Webster Church was built in 1835. One at Mooreville in York township, built in 1849, is empty and in real danger of being lost to us, he said.

Among folk house types in southern Michigan is the "I" house, with the main core one-room deep, two rooms wide with a tall, narrow

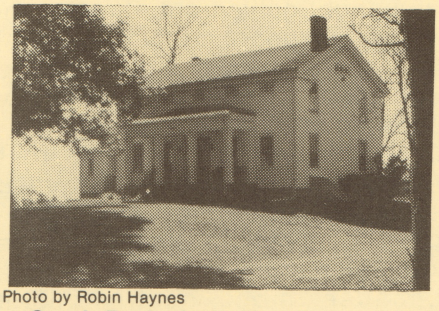

Photo by Robin Haynes

Greek Revival "1½" cottage at 9180 Saline-Milan Road, York township, made of, would you believe, adobe brick by pioneer builder Stephen Mills? Note grills in small frieze windows above porch, common on 1½s. Adobe is finished with stucco to preserve it.

side silhouette, hence the "I". It may have additions on the back.

He showed a brick "I" house from Lyndon township with Greek Revival detail in the door "surrounds", the entablature-like cornice line and cornice returns at the roof line.

The "I" house was not commonly built during the Greek Revival period but after the Civil War we do find a cheaper, more utilitarian form of "I" house built frequently. The "very vernacular" example shown had a central chimney.

He showed an example of "New England large" on Waters Road in Freedom township. Flues had begun to supplant the hearth and cooking began to be shifted to stoves. With that and introduction of central hallways, chimney placement in Michigan tends to vary.

When Ann Arbor's Cobblestone Farm house was built it was in the country, he noted, but he showed lesser-known examples on Scio Church Road and on Jerusalem Road in Lima township.

The latter, is set back from the

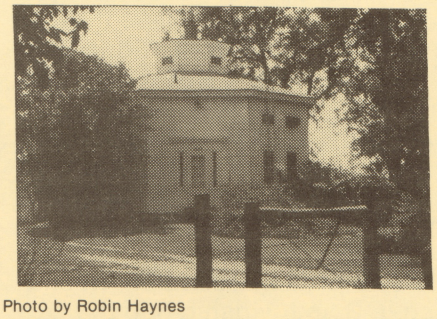

Photo by Robin Haynes

Greek Revival octagon house, 66425 Eight Mile Road, Northfield township. Octagon houses sprung up all over the country after Orson Fowler wrote a book in the 1850s advocating them, Professor McLennan said.

road and he never got close enough to make up his mind whether it is cobblestone or field stone. Cobblestones are rounded by erosion whereas field stones may be cut to shape. Normally, cobblestones only somewhat larger than pebbles are used but that house looks as if it were made of large cobblestones.

Still another type in southern Michigan is the "1½" cottage which had its origin in early 19th century New England and proliferated in upstate New York.

It is two rooms wide, 1½ stories high, usually with a central hall and often has small "lie-on-your-tummy" windows upstairs, often with a wide frieze board. The windows can be called "frieze windows." Some 1½s have the small windows, some do not, but they invariably have gable end windows.

Michigan 1½s have one of two types of floor plan usually. The one is a basic two-room, one on each side of a central hall, descended from the hall and parlor house that can be traced back to New England and England.

'CENTER' IN NAME SUGGESTS NEW ENGLAND

"The word 'center' as part of a place name is a New England mannerism of naming places." Washtenaw can point to at least one example – Lima Center and Lima Center Road.

More common in Michigan is a plan derived from the Cape Cod cottage in which we have hall and parlor in front, with a narrow group of two to three rooms behind including kitchen. He showed examples from Joy Road in Ann Arbor township, Pittsfield and Lodi townships and York township on the Saline-Milan Road.

The latter is representative of about a half-dozen that currently survive in the county of 1½ cottages built by a mason by the name of Stephen Mills who came from upstate New York.

He constructed in adobe brick which is very unusual in this region. Adobe is only sun-dried, not kiln-baked, and very susceptible to erosion, so they were stuccoed over to preserve them.

"In terms of integration of folk form with fashion, notice these ornamental grills in the frieze windows. They are common in 1½s.

"In Webster township, we have

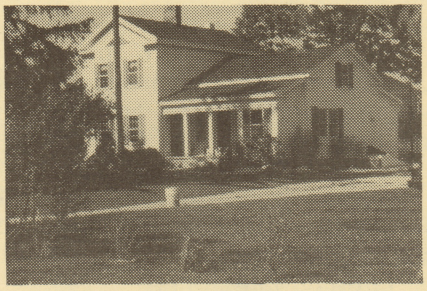

Photo by Robin Haynes

Upright-and-wing type house on John R. Moore farm, 20624 Waterloo Road in Lyndon township.

two very interesting board-and-batten 1½ cottages, originally tenant houses across the road from Brookwater Farm.

"Board-and-batten construction is unusual in Greek Revival although the Anderson house on Packard in Ann Arbor is an example.

"We don't have too many temple houses or gable fronters in rural areas of Washtenaw and they tend to be more modest in scale than upstate New York examples. One larger scale example is on Pleasant Lake Road in Sharon township.

"Some have a colonnade in front, others lack it. The first Greek Revival buildings were primarily public buildings and were intended to be somewhat monumental in scale. It was the New Englanders who incorporated this new form for domestic buildings and gradually shrunk it down to a more modest scale."

"The Charles Hagler house in Superior township was originally on Michigan Avenue east of Ypsilanti. It was in danger of being torn down when Hagler purchased it for $1 and put the real expense into moving and restoring it.

"It's a gable fronter without colonnade but has pilasters, sort of 'columns', at the corners and massive entablatures supported by pilasters as door 'surrounds'. It is one of the finer pieces of Greek Revival architecture in Washtenaw County."

A more modest gable fronter of cobblestone is on Tubbs Road in Scio township. Professor McLennan would like to know more of the history of that house.

The most ubiquitous farm house type in southern Michigan and Washtenaw County is the upright and wing. Characteristically it had an upright gable-front, three openings wide (door and two windows) and there may or may not be another door in the wing, generally entering straight into the kitchen.

As time went on, the gable front narrowed and the main entrance switched to the wing. Perhaps having a door opening straight into the kitchen started to bother people because most such houses ultimately added a wing in back for a kitchen and converted the room to dining. Still, entry to the dining room is not the norm either.

A Lyndon township example had matched lean-to additions on which, if the upright were removed and they were put together, you would have a full Greek pediment.

The desire to maintain the Greek Revival motif seems to have precluded the salt box from transplanting from New England to Michigan. The asymmetrical roof is not appropriate for Greek cornices and pediments.

UBIQUITOUS

The most ubiquitous farm house type in southern Michigan and Washtenaw County is the upright and wing.

The Cassidy house on Waterloo Road is an example of an upright and wing with an extension out from the wing to the same plane as the upright with a recessed porch between extension and upright.

Later in the 19th century, the side wing starts to grow upward as high as the gable front portion, the gable shrinks in width and the wing becomes dominant in scale.

A late vernacular Greek Revival had very narrow pilasters, little more than end boards with a little capital at the top and an Italianate porch. A number of houses built in the county in the 1850s to 1870s could be called transitional between Greek Revival and Italianate.

A transitional brick Greek Revival in Manchester township has frieze windows but Italianate "eyebrow" arches over narrow windows.

A Scio Church Road upright-and-wing in Scio township had the narrow more vertical upright of the late 19th century with more massive side wing.

Far less common is something we might call the upright and double wing but there are some interesting examples in the county. Some had symmetrically arranged wings, others added one wing, then another later, not always the same scale.

A transitional brick Greek Revival-Italianate on Austin Road west of Saline is believed to have been built by Stephen Mills. Unlike his adobe-stucco houses, this is a fired brick.

Professor McLennan's favorite house type, "virtually unique to Michigan," is what he calls the "hen and chicks" house. "I don't think it quite originated here. You can probably find some early examples in upstate New York. I recently found some in Wisconsin too."

"The profile is a bit like a mother hen with her wings spread protectively over her brood of chicks all cuddled around her feet. What we have is a gable front unit and two small wings on either side either with a hipped roof or a shed roof (single slope).

"These sidewings parallel the axial orientation of the central gable rather than being at a 90 degree angle as is the upright double wing house."

Examples included one on Plymouth Road, Superior township, with hipped roof wings, Tubbs Road in Scio near the Webster line with attenuated pilasters and door surrounds and shed-roof wings, a cobblestone one on West Delhi Road just outside Delhi village, one on Jerusalem Road on Lima Center Road, and a brick on West Delhi Road.

"To my delight, Robin Haynes in her exploring around found a hen-and-chicks barn on Beeman Road on the Jackson county border.

"There is one octagon house in

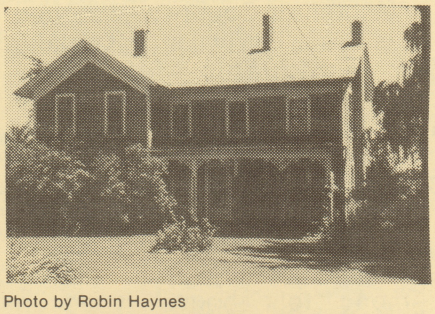

Photo by Robin Haynes

Upright-and-wing house on Noggles Road, Manchester township, has fancy Italianate trim on porch.

Greek Revival style in Northfield township. Unfortunately it is aluminum sided. We are currently preparing a thematic nomination of Greek Revival architecture to the National Register. Because of its siding it had to be excluded.

"In the 1850s a fellow named Orson Fowler published a book advocating octagon houses. For a short period they sprung up all over the country from Wiscasset, Maine, to California. There are a number of examples in Michigan including one in Marshall."

Robin Haynes then discussed three other 19th century architectural styles—Gothic Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne.

"Gothic Revival was primarily a reaction against the starkness and simplicity of Greek Revival. Re-use of Medieval motifs had been going on for a while in England." Two of our architects, Downing and Davis, came back from a visit to England influenced by both the old and new construction they saw there and published a pattern book full of romantic earth-colored farm houses, quite a contrast to those little white temples.

INSTANT ITALIANATE

The Italianate style was extremely popular in the midwest from about 1852-1885, Ms. Haynes said. "I think the most important reason was because you could take a few brackets and apply them to any older house and presto, instant Italianate!"

"They were an attempt, in the minds of the designers, to have something more natural that would blend with the environment. It would reach out into nature with those rambling porches and they tried to have it extend up into the heavens with those sharp gables.

"It was not particularly popular in the midwest. It was more popular in an urban setting though it does appear in rural townships. It persisted in religious and cemetery architecture. She showed the Salem Lutheran Church vault (1894)."

She used the Silas Douglas house on Huron Street, Ann Arbor, next to the First Baptist Church, to point out characteristic details. Contrasting with the solidity and width of Greek Revival, Gothic is much narrower, vertically oriented, asymmetric, more ethereal and intellectual.

Instead of broad Greek Revival

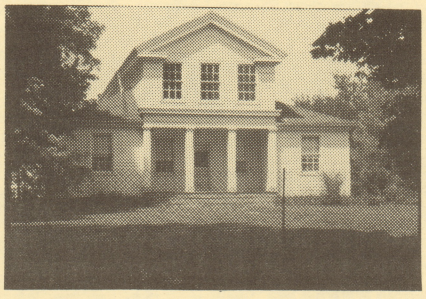

Photo by Robin Haynes

Hen-and-chicks house type on Plymouth Road, Superior township, another variation of Greek Revival "virtually unique to Michigan," Professor McLennan says.

windows, Gothic windows are narrow, emphasizing height which may be further emphasized with a window hood. "They might use board and batten to emphasize 'up' but, if there's one thing that really brings up the narrowness its the steep pitch of the gables."

Another Gothic decorative detail that appeared was verge board or barge board, what some of us think of as gingerbread, pierced wood, that brought more attention to those sharply pitched gables.

"When you look at decorative elements to tell you what style it is, look at the roofline, windows and what's above them, the entrance and the porch," Ms. Haynes said.

"One way to blend with the environment is to be of the environment and repeat those natural colors by using stone or painting woodwork soft browns or grays or rich green." She showed a fieldstone Gothic on Saline Waterworks Road in Lodi township with archwork over the windows and a "cousin" on Island Lake Road in Dexter township.

Others were Bethel Church on Bethel Church Road at Schneider in Freedom township and one of her favorites, a Gothic barn on Island Lake Road in Dexter township. She pointed out the gables and lancet windows. "It's a magnificent construction, worth going to see because its not in the shape it might be."

Downing and Davis helped popularize another style that is a little after Gothic revival although they really began at the same time—Italianate.

"It was extremely popular in the midwest from about 1852-1885. It can be found earlier if you go east. It was known as a 'bracketed farm house' in the pattern books.

"Its popularity was due to three things. They were publishing pattern books like crazy. More people were seeing them. The books told how to build them. Another reason might have been many Americans were going on the grand tour of Europe and may have seen Tuscany farm houses from which the style was partially derived.

"But I think the most important reason it was so popular was because you could take a few brackets and apply them to any of the houses Marshall talked about and presto, instant Italianate!"

There are many examples both urban and rural, she said. "You can go to any local downtown, look up and you'll see Italianate windows and Italianate brackets.

"Designers thought of something very strong, rectangular for this style. They thought the cube was the perfect shape for Italianate. The Italian villa type were L-shape and might have a tower in the inner corner.

She showed a brick Italianate cube on Plymouth Road, Superior township, with decorative ironwork cresting on top. Sometimtes there is a cupola or little room on top. Common use of brick emphasized the massive quality of this style.

"To identify this style look for brackets under the roof line, and arched or segmentally arched windows. Brackets varied from simple to elaborate. They could be mass produced by machinery and as railroads began to criss-cross the midwest they could be brought to you cheaply."

She showed an Italian villa type house on Sharon Hollow Road in

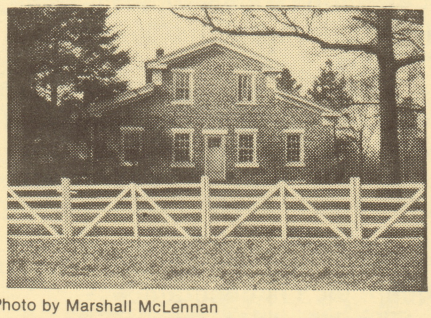

Photo by Marshall McLennan

Cobblestone hen-and-chicks house on West Delhi Road, Scio township, just outside of Delhi village. Cobblestone construction seems to have come from upstate New York as did many of southern Michigan's pioneer settlers.

Manchester township with a tower.

Decoration was used around the window to emphasize shape. It could be simple, just some bricks jutting out a little, or it could be so elaborate it would require brackets of its own to hold up the hood.

"This house, also in Manchester township on English Road, was built in 1876. An upright and wing, it unfortunately lost its brackets, but I think you can still tell from the (curved top) windows it was Italianate.

"A lovely house on Scio Church Road not far from the church itself repeats many elements we've been talking about—Italianate brackets at the roofline, curve of window and a little brick lintel to emphasize the curve, and brackets along the porchline.

"If you think of Greek Revival as symbolizing democratic hopes for our new nation, Gothic Revival as high and esthetic ideals for our young nation, I think the Italianate might symbolize a very solid elegance replacing all those wooden downtowns that were terribly liable to fires as well as some original farm houses.

"But the Queen Anne is the full-blown architectural rose of American architecture styles." She showed the Hannah house in Traverse City. "I think that it reflects the wealth and the gaudiness of the late 19th century."

"If you want a way to remember the Queen Anne style, I think they felt that only too much was enough," Ms. Haynes said.

"One of the men responsible for this style was Richard Norman Shaw, an English architect who went to late medieval architecture for inspiration, not to buildings built during Queen Anne's reign. Nevertheless, that is the name of the style."

"There is a wide range of decorative detailing, a variety of price ranges. You can get a very simple folk house with spindlework porch that pays attention to Queen Anne or you can get fantasy houses where every square inch is decorated.

"The key to proportion in the Queen Anne is that its unpredictable, asymmetric. They wanted to get away from the rectangular, wanted something fun with lots of different things going on at once.

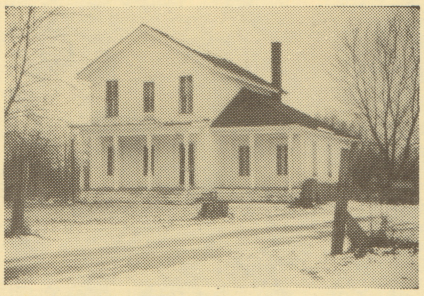

Photo by Marshall McLennan

Half hen-and-chick Bauer house in Lima township at corner of Jerusalem and Lima Center Roads.

"They might cut out things like windows at an angle, but more likely they would add things—bay windows, or oriels jutting out, towers and turrets jutting up, overhangs, pent roofs, gables, dormers, wings, pavilions, the whole thing surrounded by a big porch.

"The roofline becomes an absolute collection of different roof lines and pitches. And that's just shape. Now we're going to decorate it.

"To that conglomeration of shapes, I want you to add as many different kinds of textures as you can think of.

"Queen Anne is definitely feminine, a little like the Gibson girl wearing all her jewelry to impress the heck out of you. It might have clapboard sheathing, string courses, horizontal bands, decorative shingles in various shapes, curved panels, half-timbering, plasterwork.

A FULL-BLOWN ROSE

"The Queen Anne is the full-blown architectural rose of American architecture styles," Ms. Haynes believes. "If you want an easy way to remember it, I think they felt that only too much was enough."

"If it were a masonry house it might have patterned brick or stonework, terra cotta panels, courses etc. The skin (outside) of the house is constantly changing as it wraps around the house. It's almost tattooed.

"Then there are details on top of that. You might see dentils, brackets, verge board, gable ornaments, cornice returns, ornamented panels, pediments, finials, patterned chimneys, iron cresting, sunbursts and bullseyes and on and on. Even the hardware needed to be decorated."

A house on Sharon Hollow Road in Manchester township with a Queen Anne pavilion and two story bay was shown.

"I think probably the porch is the crowning glory to the Queen Anne style and it would again demonstrate a lot of different machine work—ornamental lattice, brackets, etc. The Queen Anne was a product of the machine age which made the decorative additions economical.

"I want to remind you that these ideas filtered down to everyone. Everyone wanted to be in touch with the fashions of the day. Some wanted a house type they were comfortable with and knew how to build but just wanted to apply details so its would appear fashionable."

A house on Six Mile Road in the northeast corner of the county "doesn't look like too much but there's a Queen Anne influenced porch. A little "I" house on Clark Road north of Ypsi has little shingles up in the dormer and a very nice porch gable dormer."

A barn on Clinton Road in Bridgewater township with gable ornaments was shown, also a Queen Anne upright-and-wing at Hack and Ridge Roads at the south edge of the county.

Ms. Haynes concluded her talk with a brief discussion of cemeteries, "another element of the cultural landscape. There is history, folk art and sophisticated sculpture in cemeteries."

Washtenaw's were influenced by New England pioneers and German immigrants.

She found German cemeteries have very ordered placement and often the stones are more elaborately decorated. "The rows are absolutely straight. I think someone measured with a ruler."

The German stones are likely to have more borders, designs, abstractions, shaped stones, fancy lettering (German script).

LRP COMMITTEE NAMED

The Long Range Planning committee approved in November to continue the study of WCHS space needs and possibilities is currently composed of Patricia Austin, Elizabeth Dusseau, Carol Freeman, Gary Kuehnle, Louisa Pieper, Dave Pollock, Nancy Schuon, Dalys Vogel, Esther Warzynski, Galen Wilson and Alice Ziegler.

DULCET DULCIMERS WILL GRACE COBBLESTONE'S SPRING FESTIVAL MAY 3

Cobblestone Farm's annual Spring Festival, 12-4 p.m. Sunday, May 4, will feature music of the Detroit-area Silver Strings Dulcimer Band, demonstrations, antique appraisal and horse-drawn wagon rides for children of all ages.

General admission, $1.50, or 75 cents for children, seniors, entitles one to appraisal of one antique item by Gary Kuehnle, local appraiser. Wagon rides put on by McCalla Feed Store, Chelsea, will be 25 cents.

Demonstrations of wool spinning, wool dyeing by Beth Pennington, and baking scones are planned, with free samples of scones. Cookies and apple cider will be on sale. Plans for sassafras tea, an old-time spring tonic, were scratched on advice it is a carcinogen.

The dulcimer band which will play intermittently all afternoon has performed at Greenfield Village, the Henry Fod Fairlane Estate and is scheduled to be on TV Channel 7's "Good Afternoon Detroit" sometime in late April.

P.S. Persons arriving 1:45-3:45 p.m. will buy their tickets from none-other than our president, Galen Wilson, according to Festival Chairman Esther Warzynski, our vice-president.

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GEORGE S. MAY AUTHOR OF NEW STATE HISTORY

A new illustrated history of the state of Michigan is to roll off the presses this fall as the state begins its sesquicentennial celebration, the Historical Society of Michigan announced.

George S. May, noted Michigan historian and professor of history at Eastern Michigan University, is the author. The book is co-sponsored by HSM and the Michigan Sesquicentennial Committee.

James Filgas, U-M professor of business administration, is writing profiles of Michigan businesses which are to appear in the back of the book to be published by Windsor Publications of Northridge, California, a firm specializing in popular historical texts.

AUGUSTA, LYNDON SESQUICENTENNIAL TOWNSHIPS IN 1986, MANCHESTER 150 WITH MICHIGAN IN 1987

Augusta and Lyndon townships are sesquicentennial townships this year, having been organized March 23, 1836. By that date all of Washtenaw's present 20 townships except Manchester had been organized.

Manchester organized March 11 the following year, shortly after Michigan officially became a state and ten years after the first three townships — Ann Arbor, Dexter and Ypsilanti — elected officers on April 12, 1827.

Those first three "townships" encompassed all the present Washtenaw County as well as parts of surrounding counties. As the territory filled with enough settlers to justify it, the survey "townships," six miles square, broke off and formed their own local governments.

The dates of townships organization show the rapid settlement of the county in the decade before statehood.

Scattered inhabitants met the same date in 1827 to choose township officers at the homes of John Allen, co-founder of Ann Arbor village, Samuel Dexter, founder of Dexter village, and Andrew M'Kinstry in Ypsilanti.

Saline township was organized in 1830. Six more townships came into being in 1833, and seven more in 1834, leaving Augusta, Lyndon and Manchester to be formed later.

In 1833, Salem organized March 18. Three days later Superior and Bridgewater were set up, followed by Scio and Webster on March 25. Northfield chose officers June 18.

The following year, Freedom, Lima, Lodi, Pittsfield, Sharon, Sylvan and York came into being, all on March 7.

Carol Freeman, a former WCHS director, researched these dates. She is the author of *Of Dixboro: Lest We Forget.*

ROLL OF MEMBERS GROWS

WCHS welcomes 30 members since last report, many of them renewals, and apologizes to our generous sustaining members inadvertently omitted from last month's list. One sustaining member is new.

Sustaining:
- Dr. Rodney Eiger (new)
- Mr. & Mrs. Dale P. Fosdick, Saline
- R. Harrington & N. Hollowell
- Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr.

Regular and Senior:
- Marguerite Boehnke
- Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Buehler
- Mrs. Gordon C. Brown
- Miss Louella E. Cable
- Mrs. William S. Clarkson
- Mrs. Edmond F. Devine
- Louis William Doll, Bay City
- William C. Dundas
- Elaine Ference
- Hugh P. Gaston
- Mrs. Betty A. Knepper
- Thomas & Harriet Lacy
- Mrs. Paul Leidy
- Mrs. B.E. Miller
- Mr. & Mrs. James B. Mitchell
- Mr. & Mrs. Carroll C. Ordway, Dexter
- Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Pardon
- Herbert G. Pfabe, Sr., Chelsea
- Karwyn Rigan
- Mary Louise Steere
- Mrs. Lois S. Sutherland
- William K. Wallach
- Mrs. David Warner (Marilou)
- Prof. Zelma H. Weisfeld

TRAVELING EXHIBIT MAKING ROUNDS; FREE TO COUNTY SCHOOLS

WCHS's traveling exhibit of small artifacts set up as a humorous "What is It?" game for children has been traveling recently and welcomes more "trips."

It is available for school classes, subject to time and volunteer availability. For information call Patricia Austin, 663-5281.

Mrs. Austin recently presented it at Pattengill School to 60 children, March 12; 65 at Eberwhite March 19; and to 50 at Angell School April 9. Marilou Warner took it to Dicken April 3.

SALEM ELECTS OFFICERS AT 100-YEAR-OLD CHURCH

Salem Area Historical Society met March 27 in the village's former Congregational Church which is 100 years old this year to elect officers for the coming year.

James Melosh was elected president and Irene Lyke, vice-president. Carla Pariseau is treasurer and Vicky Bragg, secretary.

The Society and church owner hope to arrange some type of centennial celebration for the church building. Society membership has been growing recently, Mrs. Lyke reports, and many new members are new area residents.

EARLY MICHIGAN ROOTS? CERTIFICATE MAY BE IN YOUR FUTURE

In honor of the 150th anniversary of Michigan statehood in 1987, Sesguicentennial Pioneer Certificates will be awarded to persons who can prove they are direct descendants of Michigan residents of 1837 or before.

To help applicants, the Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County will sponsor a free seminar Saturday, April 26, from 9 a.m. to noon at Washtenaw Community College in the theater in the Liberal Arts-Science Building.

The Michigan Genealogical Council and Library of Michigan are awarding the certificates. A slide presentation will explain the application and give help in finding sources. Applications will be given out and GSWC members will be on hand to assist. Refreshments will be served.

Questions? Write GSWC, P.O. Box 7155, Ann Arbor, MI 48107-7155.

FRENCH-CANADIAN ROOTS GSWC TOPIC APRIL 27

James LaLone will talk on "French-Canadian Genealogy" at the Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County meeting at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, April 27, in Room 109, Classrooms Building, Concordia College, 4090 Geddes Road, Ann Arbor. Class follows on "Problem Solving."

Annual meeting and election of officers May 18, same time, place. Joanne Harvey, a certified genealogical searcher, will talk on "Don't Start with the County Clerk."

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING
7:30 P.M. THURSDAY APRIL 24, 1986
Clements Library
909 South University
Ann Arbor, Michigan

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

Chelsea Historical Society: 7:30 p.m. second Monday at Crippen Building at Chelsea Methodist Home.

Dexter Society: Museum, 3443 Inverness, now open 1-4 p.m. Thursday-Saturday, for season, and by special appointment. Telephone 426-2519. Meet 7:30 p.m. first Thursday at museum.

Special display through May of Dr. and Mrs. Lee Pratt's collection of hand carved wooden waterfowl and songbirds. Dr. and Mrs. Pratt will answer questions at a reception from 2:30-4 p.m. Sunday, April 27, at the museum.

Manchester Society: 7:30 p.m. third Monday at Schneider Blacksmith Shop, 324 East Main. Wystan Stevens will give a slide talk on county cemeteries at the May meeting. Louisa Pieper, staff director of the Ann Arbor Historic District Commission, was to present a program, "Ann Arbor and How It Grew" at the April meeting.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street.

Webster Society: 7:45 p.m. first Monday at Community Hall Webster Church and Farrell Roads. May 5 last meeting until fall.

HELP! COLLECTIONS CHAIRMAN ISSUES SOS

It's a big dirty job but someone has to do it. WCHS's collection in storage needs a lot of cleaning, sorting and care. Gary Kuehnle, collections chairman, asks member help for a workday Saturday, May 3. If you can help please call Gary, 971-5932.

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Mailing: Lucy Kooperman, 668-7174
Published September-May except January & February

PITTSFIELD ORGANIZES HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A new historical society has been meeting in Pittsfield township since November with Mary Campbell, who grew up on what is now Ann Arbor's Cobblestone Farm, as temporary president.

Margaret Smith is secretary and Ethel Huffman, treasurer. Meetings have been the first Sunday afternoon of the month but will shift to 7:30 p.m. the first Wednesday of May through July at the township hall at South State and Ellsworth Roads.

The first meeting last November 3 was on the anniversary of the inaugural address of Stevens T. Mason, Michigan's boy governor, in 1835. At subsequent meetings the group has taken note of ensuing developments in Michigan's march toward official statehood in 1837.

A history day with a Michigan sesquicentennial theme is planned Sunday, August 3.

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